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others rectified. Dr. Gray, as usual, takes advantage of this publication to put on record some new species by other collectors and to revise several genera. One of the most interesting of Mr. Hall's discoveries is a new species of *Lophoclaena*, a grass of singular structure. Only one species, *L. Californica*, has heretofore been known ; the new one is appropriately called *L. refracta*. G. T.

44. *Marsilia*.—An esteemed correspondent suggests that "the notices about the two *Marsilias* (the old European one from an entirely unlooked-for southern locality—Texas—and a new one with an impossible fruit from Oregon) had better be referred back to their authors for further investigation." Discretion on the part of the editor is due as well to his correspondents as to his readers, and we take on ourselves, with humility, this censure for over-haste in publication.

45. The Discoverer of *Arcanthobium*.—We notice in the *American Journal* for June, that Dr. Gray, misled by us in our first notice, mistakes the title of this lady. It should be not Miss, but Mrs. L. A. Millington.

46. Catalogue of the Plants in Central Park.—This catalogue was made by men of botanical repute, but not intimately acquainted with our flora. We have already had occasion to notice one error ; another has been lately brought before us. The *Asclepias parviflora*, Pursh, Mr. Pollard shows from the specimen to be an *Apocynum*. We hope Mr. P. will go over the whole collection, and verify it. We doubt, now, the *Carya sulcata*, Nutt., reported in our last number.

47. A Hint on the Examination of Plants.—The inquiry on page 48 of the last volume of the BULLETIN (Dec., 1871) induces me to mention the following method for making sections of small seeds in order to examine the embryo, or cross sections of leaves, anthers, small twigs, etc., in order to examine their structure. I refer to the method of *embedding*, which is by no means new, but may be novel to some of the readers of the BULLETIN.

The necessary materials for the process may be found in almost every house, and consist of a teaspoon and a portion of a spermaceti candle. Break off pieces of the candle and melt them in the spoon over gas or a spirit lamp. When the spermaceti is melted, allow the spoon and its contents to cool, until the latter begin to congeal ; then embed in the congealing mass the seeds or whatever else it is wished to examine, and set the whole aside till cold. Finally, by passing the spoon a second time once or twice over the flame, the cake which it contains may be removed, and with a sharp razor thin sections may be made of the mass and its contents for examination under the microscope. In this manner better sections can be made than by holding the object between two pieces of cork.

The above is the simplest way. A more elegant mode is to employ a mixture of white wax and olive oil, about half and half (but